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# A Guide to Evaluating Your Firm's Injury and Illness Experience, 1975

## Transportation and Public Utilities Industries

COMPLETED

U.S. Department of Labor
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1977

Report 494

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U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
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# Preface

This guide was prepared to aid you in evaluating your firm's safety and health performance and to provide some perspective and guidance in your approach to reducing occupational injuries and illnesses. Data for this guide were collected in accordance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The guide was prepared in the Office of Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Theodore J. Golonka, Assistant Commissioner, by the staff of the Division of Periodic Surveys, under the direction of William Mead.

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# Evaluating Your Firm's Injury and Illness Experience

As an employer, you know the value of a good safety record. Work-related injuries and illnesses are expensive both in terms of decreased productivity and increased premiums for workers' compensation insurance. Add to this the sometimes permanent loss of a skilled technician's services, and the effect on employee morale, and it becomes clear that a good occupational safety and health program is good business.

An explanation of how to compute an incidence rate begins on page 2. An incidence rate is a measure which may be used to show the number of injuries and illnesses your firm experienced on a comparable base with similar firms in your industry. For example, if your firm had 25 employees and 3 injuries and illnesses during 1975 and your industry had a total of 20,000 employees and 1,450 injuries and illnesses, you may compare your performance to that of your industry. Computing incidence rates shows the equivalent numbers of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees for both the firm and the industry.

How to compare your firm's incidence rate to the national rates for your industry and employment-size group is explained on pages 3 through 6. Incidence rates also may be used to indicate the relative level of injuries and illnesses among different industries, firms, or operations within a single firm. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates provide a means of determining both problem areas and progress in the prevention of work-related injuries and illnesses.

# How to compute your firm's incidence rate

You can compute an incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses for your firm quickly and easily. The formula requires:

(a) *the number of injuries and illnesses occurring during 1975.* Either count the number of line entries of recordable cases from your log of occupational injuries and illnesses, *OSHA No. 100*, or else refer to line 31, column 1 of your annual summary, *OSHA No. 102*, to obtain a total for fatalities, lost workday cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays.

(b) *the number of hours actually worked by all employees during 1975.* Use payroll or other time records. The "hours worked" figure should not include any nonwork time, even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, or by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or 8 hours per workday.)

Using the formula shown below, it is possible to compute an incidence rate of injuries and illnesses.

$$\frac{\text{(a) Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200{,}000}{\text{(b) Employee hours worked}} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

(The 200,000 hours shown in the formula represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard base for the incidence rates.)

Here is an example of how to compute an incidence rate:

Noside Electric Power Co. experienced five recordable injuries and illnesses during 1975 (from log, *OSHA No. 100*, or annual summary, *OSHA No. 102*). The total hours worked by all employees during the period was 140,000 (from payroll or other time records).

$$\frac{5 \times 200{,}000}{140{,}000} = 7.1$$

Therefore, Noside Electric Power experienced a rate of 7.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees during 1975.

To compute an incidence rate for your own firm, enter the data in the appropriate boxes below and complete the formula.

Number of injuries and
illnesses in your firm in 1975

*Incidence rate*
*for your firm*

$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{0000000000}} \times \boxed{200{,}000}}{\boxed{\phantom{0000000000}}} = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

(Round to the
nearest tenth)

Hours worked by all your
employees in 1975

The *incidence rate for your firm* is the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees during 1975.

You may also be interested in computing your incidence rates for previous years to see how your rate has changed. Or you may compute your rate by department, or on a monthly or other seasonal basis to measure differences caused by new safety practices or other factors. The formula remains the same; be sure, however, that the department or time frame you are using for the number of injuries and illnesses corresponds to the hours worked figure.

## What your incidence rate tells you

Incidence rates take on more meaning when used to compare the performance of a particular firm to others in its industry and employment-size group. The example on the following page for Noside Electric Power Co. shows how to make such a comparison. The table on pages 7-11 provides the information needed.

*How Noside Electric Power Co. evaluated its safety and health performance:*

Noside Electric Power is primarily engaged in *electric power generation*; data for this industry are included under *electric companies and systems.*

The average employment for Noside Electric Power during 1975 was *80*; comparable data are shown in the employment-size group *50 to 99.*

Appropriate data for that industry and employment-size group are indicated in the following excerpt from the incidence rate table:

**Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, United States, 1975**

| Industry and employment size | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
| | Average incidence rates for all establishments (mean) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile) | One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate higher than or equal to: (3rd quartile) |
| Electric companies and systems: | | | | |
| All sizes | 9.2 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 14.7 |
| 1 to 19 | 8.5 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 20 to 49 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 15.5 |
| 50 to 99 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 13.9 |
| 100 to 249 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 11.8 |
| 250 to 499 | 10.3 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 14.3 |
| 500 to 999 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 12.9 |
| 1,000 to 999 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 13.5 |
| 2,500 and over | 10.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |

Noside Electric Power had a computed incidence rate of 7.1. (See page 2.) This rate indicates that, in 1975, employees in Noside Electric Power experienced 7.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees, or in other words, if 100 employees worked full time in Noside Electric Power about seven injuries and illnesses would have been recorded during the year.

Column A of the table shows an average of 8.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers occurring in establishments in the same industry and employment-size group. The incidence rate for Noside Electric Power was 7.1, about 16 percent lower than the average.

However, the 8.5 in column A may reflect a few reporting units having unusually high or low numbers of cases. For example, if the number of recordable cases in five establishments were 6, 6, 8, 10, and 50, respectively, the average for the group would be 16, even though most of the firms had fewer than 10 cases. So that you may be aware of this effect, see columns B, C, and D, also included in the table, which show how establishments within an industry are distributed according to their rates. Noside Electric Power's rate of 7.1 was higher than shown in column C, 5.3, so we know that *Noside Electric Power's rate was higher than the rates for at least one-half of the establishments.* Since the rate for Noside Electric Power is less than the rate shown in column D, 13.9, we also know that *Noside Electric Power had a rate lower than at least one-quarter of the establishments.*

*How to evaluate your performance:*

Select the industry from the table that included your firm's primary activity in 1975. Use the average employment for your firm in 1975 to determine the appropriate size group from those shown for your industry in the table. (To get average employment, add the number of employees during each payroll period, and divide the sum by the number of such payroll periods.) If data are not available for your firm's employment-size group, use the category closest to your firm's employment level or the all-sizes category for your industry in your evaluation.

Now, referring to the table on page 7, complete the following:

| Industry and employment-size group for your firm in 1975 | Rate from col. A | Rate from col. B | Rate from col. C | Rate from col. D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| Your rate | | Rate from colum A |
|---|---|---|
| | may be compared to | |
| Incidence rate for your firm as computed on page 3 of this guide | | Average number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers during 1975 in your industry and employment-size group. |

This shows that your rate is (choose one: higher than, the same as, lower than) the average rate for all establishments in your industry and employment-size group.

Next, see where the incidence rate for your establishment falls in the range of the other establishments in the same industry and employment-size group, use the data in columns B, C, and D above to check one of the four following statements:

____ (1) Your rate is lower than or equal to the rate in column B.

Meaning: The rates of at least three-quarters of the establishments are higher than your rate.

____ (2) Your rate is higher than the rate in column B, but lower than the rate in column C.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate higher than one-quarter of the establishments, but your rate was still lower than the rates for one-half of the establishments.

____ (3) Your rate is higher than or equal to the rate in column C, but lower than the rate in column D.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate higher than at least one-half of the establishments, but your rate was still lower than the rates for one-quarter of the establishments.

____ (4) Your rate is higher than or equal to the rate in column D.

Meaning: Your firm had a rate higher than more than three-quarters of the establishments.

Perhaps you have just learned that your safety and health experience during 1975 was much better than that of most of the firms in your industry and employment-size group. Or you may have found that your safety and health performance was below par. In either case, however, your OSHA self-evaluation is still not complete.

Your past performance is your best guide to improving your safety and health program. Reviewing your own records may help you to identify certain characteristics common to several cases. For example, several injuries may have involved the use of a particular type of equipment, or slips and falls may have increased shortly after you began using a different type of scaffold. A simple way to spot such occurrences is to group cases by type of accident, equipment or tools involved, the nature of the injury sustained, or any other kind of classification which seems applicable. Once an unsafe condition or act is identified, you can take steps to eliminate it.

Employers, employees, and others benefit from an effective job safety and health program. During 1975, approximately 400,000 recordable injuries and illnesses, including nearly 1,000 deaths, occurred in the transportation and public utilities industries. Approximately 197,000 lost workday cases resulted in a loss of about 15,000 employee years of work. Your efforts can help reduce this toll.

If you have any questions concerning this guide or any other aspect of occupational safety and health statistics, including OSHA recordkeeping requirements, please contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Office for your area. Addresses and phone numbers for all Regional Offices are listed on the back cover of this guide.

**Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, United States, 1975**

| Industry and employment size | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
| | Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile) | One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate higher than or equal to: (3d quartile) |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | | |
| *Passenger transport* | | | | |
| Intercity and rural highway transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 |
| 20 to 49 | 11.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 50 to 99 | 7.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 10.3 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 12.9 |
| 250 to 499 | 13.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 14.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Local and suburban transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 |
| 1 to 19 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 |
| 50 to 99 | 9.3 | .3 | 6.9 | 14.6 |
| 100 to 249 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 15.4 |
| 250 to 499 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 14.4 | 19.3 |
| 500 to 999 | 16.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| School buses: | | | | |
| All sizes | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 |
| 50 to 99 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 |
| 100 to 249 | 7.7 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 10.7 |
| 250 to 499 | 13.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 10.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Taxicabs: | | | | |
| All sizes | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 3.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 50 to 99 | 8.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 10.3 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 17.5 |
| 250 to 499 | 6.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 13.4 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 14.7 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Transportation charter service: | | | | |
| All sizes | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 2.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 50 to 99 | 7.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 9.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) |

See footnotes at end of table.

**Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, United States, 1975 — Continued**

| Industry and employment size | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
| | Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile) | One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate higher than or equal to: (3d quartile) |
| *Transport of freight and other commodities* | | | | |
| Freight forwarding: | | | | |
| All sizes | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .2 |
| 20 to 49 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 7.7 |
| 50 to 99 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 14.2 |
| 100 to 249 | 15.3 | 3.3 | 12.8 | 27.4 |
| 250 to 499 | 15.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Pipeline transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 |
| 1 to 19 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 9.1 |
| 50 to 99 | 3.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 4.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | .9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Public warehousing: | | | | |
| All sizes | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 |
| 1 to 19 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 |
| 20 to 49 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 12.0 | 23.9 |
| 50 to 99 | 21.5 | 8.6 | 20.4 | 31.4 |
| 100 to 249 | 19.3 | 10.7 | 16.7 | 24.2 |
| 250 to 499 | 19.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Trucking, local and long distance | | | | |
| All sizes | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 |
| 1 to 19 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 |
| 20 to 49 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 10.6 | 19.3 |
| 50 to 99 | 16.7 | 8.7 | 14.1 | 22.6 |
| 100 to 249 | 18.3 | 10.5 | 16.8 | 25.2 |
| 250 to 499 | 18.3 | 11.0 | 18.2 | 24.5 |
| 500 to 999 | 17.4 | 12.1 | 17.3 | 22.6 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 12.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| *Freight and/or passenger transport* | | | | |
| Air transportation services: | | | | |
| All sizes | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| 1 to 19 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| 50 to 99 | 13.4 | 5.3 | 12.3 | 26.2 |
| 100 to 249 | 16.7 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 44.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 26.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |

See footnotes at end of table.

**Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, United States, 1975 — Continued**

| Industry and employment size | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
| | Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile) | One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate higher than or equal to: (3d quartile) |
| Certificated air transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 15.8 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 24.2 |
| 1 to 19 | 13.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 20 to 49 | 17.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 50 to 99 | 16.4 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 15.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 19.0 | 11.0 | 19.1 | 33.9 |
| 500 to 999 | 18.6 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 22.5 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 15.7 | 7.9 | 13.8 | 19.7 |
| 2,500 and over | 14.8 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 24.3 |
| Noncertificated air transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1 to 19 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 |
| 50 to 99 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 15.7 |
| 100 to 249 | 8.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 17.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Railroads: | | | | |
| All sizes | 8.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 11.1 |
| 1 to 19 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 11.2 | .6 | 8.2 | 14.7 |
| 50 to 99 | 13.6 | 4.5 | 11.3 | 19.4 |
| 100 to 249 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 15.6 |
| 250 to 499 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 14.7 |
| 500 to 999 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 12.9 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 12.3 |
| 2,500 and over | 7.8 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 10.8 |
| Miscellaneous transportation services: | | | | |
| All sizes | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 |
| 1 to 19 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 |
| 20 to 49 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 21.4 |
| 50 to 99 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 32.9 |
| 100 to 249 | 28.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Local water transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .3 |
| 1 to 19 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.7 |
| 50 to 99 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 12.7 |
| 100 to 249 | 11.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 14.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |

See footnotes at end of table.

**Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution, United States, 1975 — Continued**

| Industry and employment size | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
| | Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile) | One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate higher than or equal to: (3d quartile) |
| Services incidental to water transportation: | | | | |
| All sizes | 25.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 |
| 1 to 19 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 20.2 | 2.6 | 13.8 | 28.9 |
| 50 to 99 | 26.9 | 10.5 | 22.5 | 37.9 |
| 100 to 249 | 29.9 | 17.1 | 32.5 | 52.9 |
| 250 to 499 | 31.0 | 13.3 | 31.2 | 46.6 |
| 500 to 999 | 34.4 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 39.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| COMMUNICATIONS | | | | |
| Telegraph communications: | | | | |
| All sizes | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| 50 to 99 | 8.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 4.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 4.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 6.5 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Telephone communications: | | | | |
| All sizes | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| 20 to 49 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| 50 to 99 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.8 |
| 100 to 249 | 3.1 | .2 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| 250 to 499 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 5.5 |
| 500 to 999 | 1.1 | .9 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| 2,500 and over | 3.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Miscellaneous communication services: | | | | |
| All sizes | 13.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 25.9 |
| 1 to 19 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.9 |
| 20 to 49 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 17.4 |
| 50 to 99 | 9.5 | .6 | 6.2 | 16.2 |
| 100 to 249 | 17.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 13.5 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES | | | | |
| Gas companies and systems: | | | | |
| All sizes | 8.2 | 0.0 | .8 | 11.4 |
| 1 to 19 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 |
| 20 to 49 | 9.1 | .5 | 6.6 | 16.0 |
| 50 to 99 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 12.4 |
| 100 to 249 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 12.2 |
| 250 to 499 | 7.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 13.3 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 6.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 2,500 and over | 12.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |

See footnotes at end of table.

**Occupational injury and illness incidence rates for transportation and public utilities industries by employment size and quartile distribution. United States. 1975 – Continued**

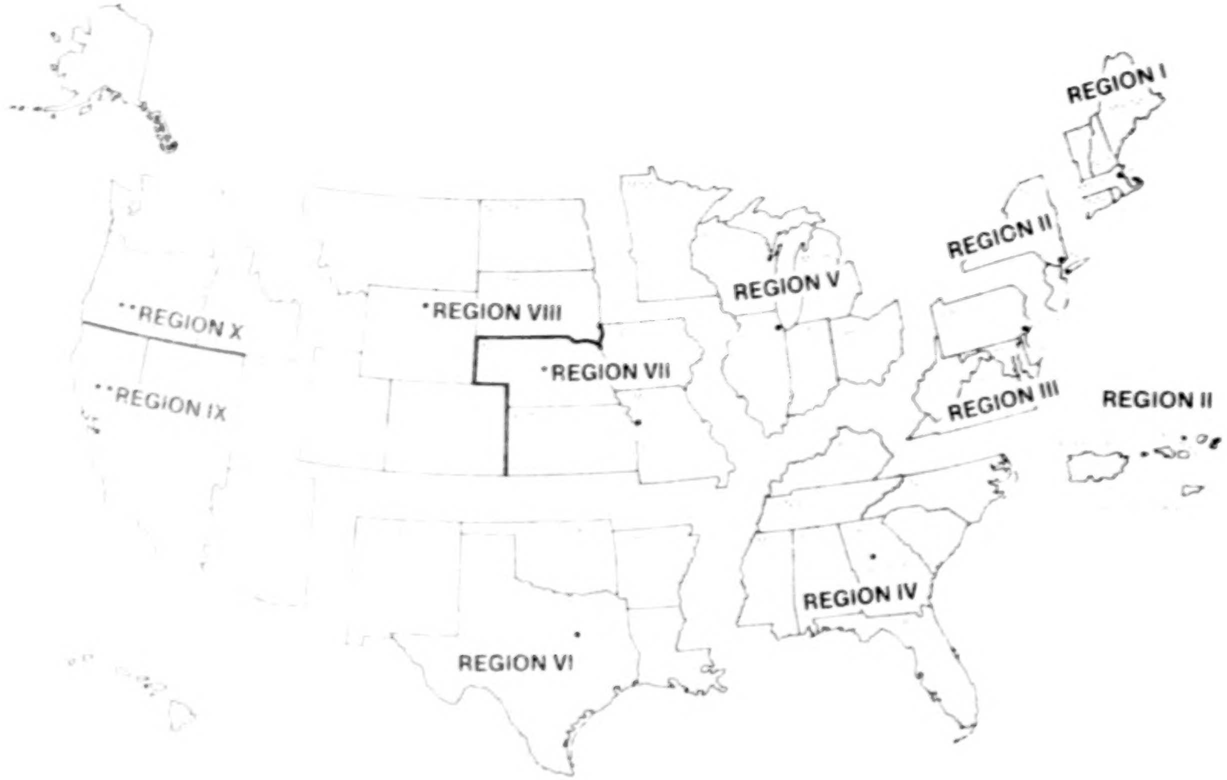
| Industry and employment size | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
| | Average incidence rates for all establishments: (mean) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (1st quartile) | One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to: (median) | One-quarter of the establishments had a rate higher than or equal to: (3d quartile) |
| Electric companies and systems: | | | | |
| All sizes | 9.2 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 14.7 |
| 1 to 19 | 8.5 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 20 to 49 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 15.5 |
| 50 to 99 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 13.9 |
| 100 to 249 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 11.8 |
| 250 to 499 | 10.3 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 14.3 |
| 500 to 999 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 12.9 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 13.5 |
| 2,500 and over | 10.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Combination companies and systems:[1] | | | | |
| All sizes | 7.8 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 12.7 |
| 20 to 49 | 9.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 50 to 99 | 15.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 100 to 249 | 6.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 12.4 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 500 to 999 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 9.9 |
| 1,000 to 2,499 | 9.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 2,500 and over | 5.9 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Sanitary services: | | | | |
| All sizes | 22.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.5 |
| 1 to 19 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 |
| 20 to 49 | 25.9 | 9.0 | 18.5 | 36.8 |
| 50 to 99 | 27.5 | 13.3 | 23.1 | 36.0 |
| 100 to 249 | 32.2 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 37.7 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Irrigation systems: | | | | |
| All sizes | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 |
| 1 to 19 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 9.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Water supply: | | | | |
| All sizes | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 |
| 1 to 19 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 to 49 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 15.5 |
| 50 to 99 | 13.3 | 7.0 | 11.6 | 17.5 |
| 100 to 249 | 15.7 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| 250 to 499 | 13.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) |

[1] One service does not constitute 95 percent or more of the revenues.

NOTE: Asterisks indicate that quartile rates were not derived because fewer than 25 establishment reports were included in the industry employment-size group.

If data are not available for your firm's employment-size group, use the category closest to your firm's employment level or the all-sizes category for your industry in your evaluation.

# BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
# REGIONAL OFFICES



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Phone: (212) 399-5406

**Region III**
3535 Market Street
P.O. Box 13309
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101
Phone: (215) 596-1162

**Region IV**
1371 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Ga. 30309
Phone: (404) 881-3660

**Region V**
9th Floor
Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill. 60604
Phone: (312) 353-7252

**Region VI**
Second Floor
555 Griffin Square Building
Dallas, Tex. 75202
Phone: (214) 749-1781

**Regions VII and VIII***
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Phone: (816) 374-2481

**Regions IX and X****
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36017
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Phone: (415) 556-8980

*Regions VII and VIII are serviced by Kansas City
**Regions IX and X are serviced by San Francisco

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